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## CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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### METAPHORICALLY SPEAKING.

What Is Meant by Warm and Cold Clothing.

When we speak of warm or cold clothing we are using a metaphor as when we talk of the sun going down or the "rosy fingered dawn." Clothes can communicate neither heat nor cold to the body. Fur is not warm nor linen cool, says the Philadelphia Press, except as they serve as conductors for the heat generated by the body itself. Fur and wool are excellent non-conductors of heat, that is they do not allow the heat of the body to escape so easily as some other materials, and the reason why fur is one of the poorest conductors of heat is not, as might be supposed, so much because of its thickness and weight as because of the air which is mingled with or confined between its fibers, confined air being one of the most effectual non-conductors of heat known. Newspapers are another of the best non-conductors of heat—a sheet of one folded and laid between the shoulder blades will warm that posterior region as effectually as it happens to be of the same position. Of course the colder the atmosphere the greater the escape of bodily heat and the greater the necessity of its conservation by non-conducting clothing. And clothing should always be varied to correspond to the variations of temperature, a fact which is recognized and met by the Chinese, who speak of the weather as "one jacket cold, two jackets cold" etc. Of course there can be no rule applicable to all, and the ability to generate and maintain heat must be the criterion. Children and old people have less of this ability than those in the prime of life, and consequently need greater protection or conservation of what they do generate, and, in the case of children at least, the dictates of fashion should never be allowed to interfere with those of health and comfort.

### PAINSTAKING FORGERIES.

Their Efforts to Obtain the Signatures of Prominent Bankers.

"Men try in every way possible," said a prominent bank president recently, "to obtain the signatures of New York bankers. Their object is evidently to use them in committing forgeries. At least we suspect so, and for that reason try to be as careful as possible in signing letters."

"In this bank we have many letters from the west of such a trivial nature that we suspect an ulterior motive upon the part of the writers, and if we answer them at all do so by typewriter, even to the signature."

"One forger or counterfeiter in Indiana is exceedingly systematic and persistent in his efforts to obtain the signatures of our officers. As regularly as the year comes around he writes, enclosing a ten dollar bill, and requests us to send him one of our new ten dollar national bank notes in exchange."

"He always gives the same reason for the request—that he wants it for 'his collection.' Of course that is nonsense. We believe that he wants a new bill so that he may discover if we have changed our officers and get their signatures."

"He never does get them, though. We always return this bill, with a typewritten letter on paper containing no names, excusing ourselves on the ground that we have no circulation outstanding."

### GASTRONOMIC GEOMETRY.

A Problem That Was a Puzzle for a Prolonged Period.

In the Mathematics Institute of technology the students of architecture have to solve some very abstract problems in descriptive and analytical geometry in connection with architectural forms; and the shades and shadows cast by a certain ring at the bottom of a column called the torus, and the angles and intersections made by supposititious sections of this ring, are exceedingly perplexing to new students.

One day a student came to another student, a young lady, who had a reputation for knowing about these things, and confessed his inability to understand the first principle of a certain problem.

"Oh, it is easy enough," said the young lady. "All you have to do is to consider the torus a doughnut, which you bite so and an, and you will see what the sections are."

The young man went away, reflectively, and next day came back, looking very pale and miserable.

"Why, what's the matter?" exclaimed the young lady student.

"O Miss H., the young man gasped, "I've eaten a whole dozen of doughnuts, and I've bitten them in oblique and transverse sections, and up and down and crossways and every way, and I've made myself sick at the stomach, and I can't understand that problem any better than I did before!"

### THE FATALISTIC TURK.

How He Braved Death at the Half City of His Faith.

The accounts given by the pilgrims of the way in which cholera attacked them are terrible in their grim fatalism, says the London Spectator. June 24, two days before the Courban Bairam, upward of one hundred thousand Muslims, Arabs, Turks and Indians had gathered on the sacred mount to hear the solemn address which is delivered to those who wish to become hajj. Many of these people were in the most wretched condition, and some had not even a loaf of bread.

It was here that the disease appears to have struck them, like the blast of a poisoned wind. When next day the onward movement to the holy city began it was found that the ground was strewn like a battlefield with the dead and dying, and so terribly virulent was the type of infection thus engendered that it was, says the account, impossible for any living creature to approach the place.

The authorities seem, however, to have realized that something must be done, and that the bodies could not be left to rot. Accordingly, a Turkish regiment was sent to perform the work of burial and to remove any of the pilgrims who still lived. Never did troops in the heat of battle receive a command more fraught with peril. The risk, as it proved, was literally greater than that of facing machine guns, and the moral effect was far more terrible. There are ten men who will face death to one who will face death by cholera. Yet these Turkish soldiers, with the fatalistic courage of their race, obeyed as they obeyed at Plevna.

The battalion, when it reached the mount, was seven hundred strong. After the work had been done two hundred men only remained to go back to the coast. Five hundred of the soldiers had died of cholera. That is, nearly three-quarters of the regiment perished in the work of burial. No doubt English troops would have been upheld by many considerations—by religious feeling and by the instinct of duty, and they would, moreover, have been well fed. The Turkish troops probably felt the sense of pity very little, and their officers were almost certainly men with anything but a high sense of conduct. They acted merely from the most naked sense of the duty of not flinching at a command. It was an order given from afar and from above, and that and faith are to them all one.

### ANIMAL FERTILIZERS.

A New Way to Provide Plants with Electricity.

A dead animal of any kind, fish, fowl or beast, buried near the roots of a fruit or other tree, will cause a wonderful growth, says Foster's Weather Bureau. The animal substance does not pass into the vegetable, but being a natural and a powerful generator of electricity, increases the current that passes from the atmosphere to the earth, and thereby a larger quantity of support is drawn from the atmosphere. You can grow a good crop of potatoes on a brick pavement if moisture is retained and the potato vines are connected with moist earth by copper wires.

Commercial fertilizers do not enrich the soil, do not add anything to it that is of value. The object sought in these fertilizers is to put the soil into a condition that will enable it to conduct electricity. The electrical current passes into the vegetable through its leaves, carrying with it the gross matter that goes to build up the vegetable cells, and after that matter is deposited in the vegetable the electric current must have a conductor through which to pass to the earth.

Worn-out soils are poor conductors, and the acids used in the commercial fertilizers, which are little more than acids and sand, pulverize the dead soil and enliven it for a short time. Those acid fertilizers are largely used in the New England states and in the cotton countries east of the Mississippi.

But few people in the upper Mississippi and the Missouri valleys ever saw a commercial fertilizer. If science can find something that will render worn-out soil a good conductor it will save millions of dollars annually that is now paid out for commercial fertilizers.

### Uses of Aluminum.

There seems to be no end to the uses of aluminum. Its extreme lightness makes it invaluable in all cases where strength is a secondary consideration. Tripods for landscape cameras are now made of it, and fine chains for eye-glasses. These instances alone illustrate the immense variety of purposes to which it is applicable. In fact, there seems to be great probability of aluminum rapidly taking its place in the same category with gold and silver for many articles now manufactured of those metals which are heavier.

### OBEYED ORDERS STRICTLY.

How a Collector Secured a Six Weeks' Holiday and a Partnership.

"When I was a youngster of seventeen," said a successful business man to a Detroit Free Press reporter, "I got a job as collector with a man who was about as strict a martinet as I ever saw. He insisted on everything being done just as he said, and there were times when life was verily a burden, but I stuck to him for six months, then we had a difference. It was this way: One morning he called me up and handed me a bill on a man I knew and said for me to take it around and collect it."

"Do you mean that?" I asked, as two or three clerks looked up.

"You know me," was all he said in reply, and I went out after my man."

"He wasn't at home, the people said, and wouldn't be for six weeks. So I stuck the bill in my pocket and went off to the country on a visit. The old man sent after me half a dozen times, but my folks could only tell I was out of town, and I never paid any attention to a letter. I got from the boss, but went on enjoying myself. Then I came back and had a visit with some other friends and at the end of six weeks I called on my man again with the bill. I found him at home and told him what I had done, and he paralyzed me by paying the bill with interest. Two hours later I stepped into the boss' office."

"There," I said, before he had time to gather his wits, "is the amount of your bill and interest. He was out of town for six weeks and I couldn't see him before. You told me not to come back till I did see him, and I was obeying your instructions. I had a rattling good time and the house owes me six weeks' salary."

"The old man gasped, got blue in the face, and I thought he was going to explode, but he didn't; he gulped it all down and stuck out his hand."

"Young man," he said, "you ought to have been a soldier; I'm going to put you in charge of the collection department and double your salary, and," he concluded the merchant, "when I was twenty-five I was a partner."

### WING FEATHERS.

The Marvellous Mechanical Provisions of Nature.

Feathers are peculiar to birds, and in their typical form have a shaft or stiff central rod fixed at one end and into the skin and free at the other. From the two opposite sides of this shaft grow this, flat plates, constituting the web or vane of the feather. This web, however, is not a simple, solid structure like a piece of paper, or even the leaf of a plant. It is composed of an immense number of horny filaments placed side by side and set obliquely on the shaft, to which they are fixed by their inner ends.

To understand what follows, I would ask my reader, says a writer in Good Words, to take a goose quill, or a feather of the wing of any bird that may be at hand, and look at it carefully. He will see that these separate filaments of which the vane is composed, technically called barbs, although really distinct from each other and only attached to the common stem at their base, have a curious tendency to cling together, so as to form a continuous structure, and that it takes a slight but distinct amount of force to separate them, and that after they have been pulled or forced apart, if they are brought in contact again by gently stroking the feather in the right direction, or by waving it briskly through the air, they will join again as firmly as before. He will also find that this operation may be repeated an indefinite number of times.

Of all the marvelous mechanical adaptations we meet with in nature there is nothing more wonderful than that which is seen in every feather of a bird's wing. The object is evidently to produce an expanded surface, light, strong, and practically indestructible, one capable of resisting the pressure brought to bear upon it in buffeting the strongest winds without permanently splitting or being torn in tatters.

### Rules of a Prohibitory City.

A party of prospectors who were recently on the Colorado desert in search of a lost mine found the ruins of a prehistoric city. There were walls and remains of stone buildings. For a distance of four hundred and twenty feet in length by two hundred and sixty feet in width gigantic pillars quaintly carved to represent dragons' heads and serpents stood in the sand, supporting on their tops huge slabs of granite weighing many tons. The ornamentation resembled Egyptian sculpture and showed a great degree of skill. The ruins are to be carefully examined by an exploring party, and it is thought that important discoveries will yet be made.

### Engagement Fight.

A young fellow whose betrothal had just been announced was met by an intimate friend lately who questioned the happy man on his changed appearance. To these kindly queries the youth replied, "Well, I don't know what it is, unless there is such a thing as engagement fright. If there is that's what I have."

### LONDON AND PARIS BEGGARS.

Professional Mendicants Have for Generations Made a Good Living.

The professional beggar is not a modern innovation, by any means, says the North American Review. A specimen case was "Scarecrow," the famous London beggar, who, having disabled himself in his right leg, asked alms all day in order to get a warm supper at night. According to John Timbs, the "Beggars," whom we often find mentioned in the literature of the seventeenth century, were troops of idle vagrants who infested Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. They assumed the character of maimed soldiers who had suffered in the great rebellion and found a ready prey in the people of fashion and quality who drove by. Indeed, it is made clear by contemporary allusion in comedies that this square was the regular haunt of bogus cripples who lived by mendicancy, which they carried on in the most barefaced and even intimidating manner. It is related that George IV., when prince of Wales, once attended a beggars' carnival in London, incognito. He had not been there very long when the chairman, addressing the company and pointing to the prince, said: "I call upon that 'ere gemman with a shirt for a song." The prince, as well as he could, got excused upon a friend who accompanied him promising to sing instead, which the latter did amid great applause. The health of the prince and his friend having been drunk and duly responded to, they departed in order to afford the company an opportunity to fix their different routes for the ensuing day's business, for at that time the professional beggars of London used to have a general meeting several times during the year at which they were divided into companies, each company having its particular walk.

In those days their earnings varied much, some getting as high as five shillings a day. Most of the professional beggars in London to-day—and their name is legion—emanate from two or three common lodging-houses. The most popular of these, which is known as "The Dispensary," supports an individual known as a "scriver," who earns a living by manufacturing the pathetic signboards which the sham cripples and the bogus blind men carry round their necks. In Paris, as is well known, the professional beggars hold regular weekly meetings at which the routes to be followed by the members of the guild are mapped out by a standing committee. They have an organ of their own called the Journal des Mendicants, which appears twice a week. From a recent issue the following curious advertisement is taken: "Wanted.—To engage a cripple for a seaside resort. Good references and a small deposit required." This queer announcement is explained by the fact that the proprietors of hotels and boarding-houses at fashionable French watering places assume that visitors would be disposed to give alms if an opportunity were afforded them, and, as they cannot very well do the begging themselves, they engage professional beggars, to whom they grant permission to solicit alms on their premises, and the beggars in return pay them one-half of their daily receipts.

### HOW TO HANDLE CAMELS.

The Obstinate Animals Must Be Humored, or Humbugged.

Camele are not like horses, says the Ashton Reporter. If a horse does not want to do anything we make him. If a camel does not want to do anything he leaves it undone. No amount of coaxing, no amount of cruelty will make him budge. He has the determination of a mule combined with the strength of an elephant. A camel is one of those aggravating brutes which will drive a hot-tempered man to distraction. Nothing will persuade him to listen to reason. He will oppose your will with a passive resistance that is absolutely unconquerable. The only way to treat a camel is to humor if you cannot humbug him. They will often lie down if you load them with the proverbial last straw, and you might beat them to death or offer up all the pleasures of Paradise before they would get up. They are pig-headed beasts. Sometimes when they have quite a light load they turn nasty and throw themselves to the ground. But, although they are obstinate, they are not cute, and an Arab, by pretending to submit, can generally get the better of the stubborn beast. The drivers will ostentatiously remove three or four packages from the load, and the animal, with an inward chuckle of satisfaction, rises at once, without perceiving that the parcels have meanwhile been returned to their former place. As he fattens himself he has shirked some of his duty he swings away with a light heart, gratified beyond measure, like a spoiled child, at having its own way. The camel is an unsociable beast. He is also habitually dull, except when he is sniffing the salt air of the desert. When he is treading the sands, with the burning sun on his back and the boundless waste before him, he feels himself at home. The immense heat makes him babble over with pleasure and fills his frame with sublime intoxication. It has been stated on the best authority that he can go nine days without water. And if you had ever seen a camel drink water when he does get a chance of quenching his thirst you would not be surprised at this. They have been known to put away seven gallons and a half at a time.

### THE MARGAY CAT.

An Interesting Member of the Felidae and Its Peculiarities.

The Margay, or American tiger cat, is a little smaller than the ocelot and not quite so handsome. The legs and feet are spotted in true leopard fashion, but the shoulders, sides and back are plentifully besprinkled with small, irregular rosettes or else big black blotches, which on the shoulders are lengthened into semi-circular bands. The ground color is bright tawny above and lighter below. A specimen in the American museum of natural history measures twenty-four inches in length of head and body; tall, ten inches, and height at the shoulder, ten and one-half inches. Of all the American felines, writes W. T. Hornsby, the Margay approaches nearest to the domestic cat in temper and habits. In South America, where it is commonest, it is often tamed and allowed the privilege of a house because of the rate at which it terminates. It is said to make, when caught young and well treated, a very docile animal. In its wild state, however, it is death on poultry and young pigs, and wherever a house stands at the edge of its jungle home it makes itself a great nuisance. I once shot a bold and audacious specimen on the Essequibo river in South America about midday as it was in the very act of carrying off a duckling from a spot within thirty yards of the house.

The home of the Margay cat is in the heavy, low-lying forests of tropical America, from the state of Vera Cruz, in Mexico, southward through the whole of Central and South America to Paraguay. Even hunters seldom see it save along the margins of water courses, a very favorite resort for forest dwellers generally.

### SHE SNICKERED.

A Case Where the Astrology Reader Did Not Work.

The brown-eyed, blonde young woman from the west had charmed a small young man with her large and commodious fortune, and he was doing all in his power to win her, says the Detroit Free Press. She wasn't a fool by a great deal, and that made it ninety per cent. more difficult for him, and forced him to develop all his resources. At last he struck upon a plan which he thought had the prize package in it. "I have never told you," he said to her one evening, "that long before I ever saw you fate had directed me to you."

"Indeed?" she responded, so sincerely that his heart beat faster, and her face blushed at the compliment.

"Yes, and it came about in a remarkable way. Just for fun, one day, I consulted an astrologist, and she told me that I would never care for any woman until I had met one who was not only a schoolgirl, a beautiful, golden-haired creature, with wonderful brown eyes, whose home was toward the setting sun. I laughed at the prophecy, but I found that the words of the seer were true, for I never cared for any woman until I saw you."

Then he stopped, embarrassed and palpitating, thinking she would fall into his arms. But she did not; on the contrary, she snickered.

"Are you sure your astrological friend spoke of a golden-haired schoolgirl?" she asked.

"How could I ever forget?" he responded, intensely.

"You couldn't, probably," she twittered; "only, when I was a schoolgirl I wasn't golden-haired. I've only been using blonde for the last year, don't you know?" And then a heavy weight seemed to fall from him and he staggered away.

### TRAINED FOR FIVE YEARS.

How the Fighting Bulls of Spain Are Prepared for the Ring.

The bulls used for fighting purposes are a specially selected, specially cared-for class, says a writer in the Fortnightly Review. They are all pedigreed. Andalusia is especially the district of the bull. Here, at the age of one year, the young bulls are separated from the heifers, branded with the owner's mark, and turned out home on the plains to graze with others of their own age. When a year older, the young bulls are gathered together in order that their mettle and fighting qualities may be tested. One of them is separated from the herd and chased by a man on horseback, who, by the skillful use of a blunted lance, overthrows the cowering bull, whereupon another rider comes in front of the animal with a sharper lance to withstand the expected attack. If the bull, on regaining his feet, attacks the rider twice it is passed as a fighting animal, but if it turns tail and runs off then it is set aside to be killed or to be used in agricultural work. And so with each animal until the whole herd of two-year-olds has been tested. Most bull that has stood the test successfully is then entered in the herd book with a description of its appearance and receives a name. The process of careful selection goes on from year to year until the bull is five years old, when, should its mettle still prove true, it is ready for the arena, and flaming posters appear on the walls of Madrid or Seville announcing that the parterro (or whatever his name is) will on such a date make his first and final appearance. A good, "warrantable" five-year-old bull for the fighting arena costs from three hundred and fifty to four hundred dollars.



# CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT APRIL 21, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

## SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

J. S. BAKER—Merchants' Exchange.  
J. P. VINTAGE—Merchants' Exchange.  
S. H. KELLOGG—320 Pine Street.

## Why Ingersoll is a Republican and Protectionist.

Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll, at a Republican convention in Illinois, gave the following good reasons why he is a Republican and Protectionist:

I am a Republican because I am a protectionist. I want to see every factory smoking fire and smoke out of its chimneys. I want to see every man and his children well fed and on their way to school with plenty of books. The hard times are the result of the fear of the capitalist to invest his money in manufacturing enterprises and the hope of the purchasing merchant that he may buy cheaper when free trade prevails and money is stagnant and lies in the banks uninvested. I want to see American produce everything that America uses. I demand that a full stomach interferes with brain work. The people have not had too much to eat during the last year. They have had a splendid opportunity to think, and the result will be an unprecedented Republican victory this fall.

Admiral Benham has been retired at the age of 62, and at a time when his ability as an officer of our navy has become world-renowned. He could be of great benefit to the country for many years to come were it not for the arbitrary law of retiring officers at the age of 62. The Navy Department should have some discretion in the matter of retiring an efficient officer. If an officer does not wish to retire and is in good health and vigor he should be kept in service as long as he desires to serve his country. The country can ill afford to lose the services of Admiral Benham.

Judge Smith, of Los Angeles, has decided that it is unlawful to sell in this State deer meat that has been brought from another State, the meat in controversy having been brought from Texas. What has the law of this State to protect deer in California to do with our people selling or eating deer meat killed in and brought from Texas? It looks to us as if such a decision was rather far-fetched. It may be law, but it is not common sense or justice.

General Henry Bloom died at his home in New York a little after midnight on last Saturday night, at the age of 67. General Bloom was a prominent General in the Rebellion. He was a graduate of West Point, and served in Florida. He was in the first battles of the Army of the Potomac. Two terms he served in Congress from Brooklyn. Thus the old Veteran Generals are "crossing the river" for a better campaign.

John F. Egan, State Treasurer of Nevada, died in Carson, on Saturday morning last, after a lingering illness, at the age of 61. Deceased was a Comstock Pioneer, and was at one time Superintendent of the Andes.

The Post Office Department has ordered that the letter "h" shall be dropped from all words ending with "burgh". Newburg, N. Y., which has always used the "h" will now drop it.

David Dudley Field, brother of Justice Stephen J. Field, of the Supreme Court, died in New York on the 13th, two days after his return from Italy. He was 80 years old.

Attorney-General Hart has decided that the salary warrants of all county officers must be drawn even if there is no money in the Treasury, and the warrant shall bear 5 per cent interest until paid.

Admiral Mello has surrendered with 1,500 insurgent troops to the Uruguayan authorities, who disarmed them. This closes the Brazilian rebellion.

We do not read now a days any gush over "Baby Bath" and Baby Bath as we used to in the Democratic papers. "Times aint now as they used to be", are they?

The contest of the Valentin will has been settled, there having been nothing in it for any of the contestants, there being \$130,000 debts against the estate.

On Monday, at Fresno, Judge Harris sentenced Ed. Morrill, Chris. Evans partner to the Fresno State Prison for his natural life. Chris. and he will have five times.

Rev. Alfred H. Croon, of Sonora, has been chosen Moderator of the Stockton Presbytery.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, has achieved a victory, the Supreme Court having ousted the old Police and Fire Board.

We may look for a storm on the 24th and 25th, with frosty weather.

**THE COMPLEXION OF A CHINESE**  
Is not yellower than that of an unfortunate in a yellowed liver complaint has assumed the chronic form. The eyeballs of the sufferer assume a saffron hue, there is dull pain in the region of the organ affected, the tongue is coated, breath sour, sick headaches usually but not always occur, and there is sometimes distention arising from a sitting posture. Constipation and dyspepsia are also attendant of this very common ailment, always in its aggravated form liable to breed abscesses of the liver, which are very dangerous. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wholly eradicates it, as well as the troubles complicated with it and which it originates. In all cases, however, a complaint which always yields to the Bitters, the liver is seriously injured. This fine alternative tonic removes constipation and indigestion, rheumatic, nervous and kidney trouble and debility.

## THE SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.

The late Sportmen's Convention, held in San Francisco last week, will, we hope, bring about protection to our song birds. If its deliberations do no further good. We have very few song birds in this State, and those few should be religiously protected by State laws.

The Convention appointed a Committee to prepare a law to be presented to the next Legislature in relation to fish and game. It will relieve the Board of Supervisors of the task of fixing close seasons on game and fish, and also relieve the Fish Commissioners of duties which will be given to County Wardens. It will protect songbirds from the ruthless hunter, and also the killing of deer by the professional hunter. It will require a half-inch mesh screen to be placed at the opening of all irrigation canals and ditches, to prevent the escape and death of fish.

The markets of San Francisco have this Spring been glutted with meadow larks and other birds which should be protected. Unless a law of the above character be passed by the next Legislature we will have no songbirds on this coast in a year or so. Law or no law, we hope our Mono sportsmen will spare the meadow lark. He is the first to announce the opening of Spring in these mountains, and his song, although there is but little of it, is a joyous one in the early morn in Spring, after a long, cold, inclement Winter, and we all know we like to hear him, so why not protect him.

The Heath-McWhirter case is not to be dropped because there have been two disagreements of the jury. It is said that the prosecution has come into possession of much stronger testimony against the prisoner and that the end is not yet. It has brought to the front a goodly regiment of liars, for as soon as one lot of witnesses get through another lot step to the front and contradict all the first batch have sworn to. The result of this trial shows the folly of requiring a unanimous verdict in such cases when it is so easy for a smart lawyer for the defense to secure a slippery juror to "hang" the jury. There will be but little justice dealt out to murderers in this State until the law allows 9 out of 12 jurors to bring in a verdict. Judge Wallace's head is "level" on that point.

McCrany, of the Lakeport Avalanche, has taken a great load on his shoulders to nominate the State Republican ticket for next fall's election. Instead of starting at the head, however, he has commenced at the tail of the ticket, having selected Scipio Craig for State Printer, and T. H. Ward, County Clerk of Los Angeles, for Clerk of the Supreme Court. If McKeeps his lick there will be no necessity for a Convention. But we trust he will pick out a few Central and Northern Californians for a few of the plums.

The steamship lines between New York and Europe are having a rate war, and passengers are carried to Hamburg for \$16 and the New York agent has recommended a \$13 rate to Hamburg and \$10 to Scandinavian ports. Would to God every steamer would leave New York loaded to the guards with those who never should have been allowed to come to this country.

Heath's bail has been fixed at \$20,000.

## NEW TO-DAY.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN accordance with Section 549 of the Civil Code of the State of California, Thomas Ward and Archibald McNabb have this day assigned to me, for the benefit of their Creditors, all of their real and personal property, as required by said Sections, and that I appoint MONDAY, APRIL 30th, 1894, at 10 o'clock P. M., at my office in Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal., as the time and place for the meeting of the Creditors of said Ward and McNabb, for the purpose of appointing one or more assignees.

M. P. HAYS,  
Sheriff of Mono Co., Cal.  
Dated April 20th, 1894. ap21-2t

### For Assemblyman.

DE. T. A. KEABLES,  
of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Mono county, and the endorsement of the Republicans of Alpine and Inyo counties. ap14-1c

## NOTICE TO LICENSE TAX PAYERS.

ALL PERSONS DOING BUSINESS IN MONO County are hereby notified to procure their license for transacting such business at the office of the Tax Collector at the Court House at Bridgeport, Cal.

CATTLE AND SHEEP OWNERS, OR THEIR AGENTS, should procure their Licenses as soon as possible after arrival in the county.

M. P. HAYS,  
Tax Collector.  
ap7

### Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF ADALINE EGGLESTON, DECEASED.  
NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Adaline Eggleston, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within Four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the law office of C. L. Hayes, Bridgeport, Mono county, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., this 4th day of April, 1894.  
C. L. HAYES, Administrator of the Estate of Adaline Eggleston, deceased. (ap7-4w)

### CAUTION.

MY WIFE, MAUDE B. DAY, HAVING LEFT my bed and board, without any cause whatever, and against my wishes and without my consent, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from and after this date.

CHARLES E. DAY,  
Dated March 24th, 1894. mh24-2m

## FOND OF NURSING PEOPLE.

A Characteristic of Florence Nightingale from Her Earliest Youth.

Florence Nightingale, the world-famous nurse, was born in Florence, Italy, in 1820, says a writer in the Detroit Free Press. Her father, William Edward Shore, of England, inherited the estate of his grand-uncle, Peter Nightingale, and, in pursuance of his will, assumed the name Nightingale. As the child of wealthy parents, Miss Nightingale was well educated. From early childhood the care of the sick was a favorite occupation of hers, and in 1849 she entered, as a voluntary nurse, a school of deaconesses to qualify herself to minister to the sick. In 1854, at the solicitation of Secretary of War Sidney Herbert, she went to Constantinople as the superintendent of a staff of nurses to care for the soldiers of Great Britain who were wounded in the Crimean war. By her rare executive ability and thorough knowledge of what was necessary she made the hospital, which was in a most deplorable state, a model in thoroughness and perfection of its appointments. So immense were her labors that she frequently stood for twenty hours in succession giving directions. Notwithstanding this her pleasant smile and kind words to the sick made her almost idolized by the army. She returned to England September 8, 1856. Her services have secured her the sincerest gratitude of the English people and a world renown. Queen Victoria sent her a letter of thanks, with a superb jewel. A subscription of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was raised to found an institute for the training of nurses under her direction, and the soldiers of the army, by a penny contribution, raised a sum sufficient to erect a statue to her honor, which she refused to allow.

### Some Queer Creatures.

Not only do certain animals adopt the color of things about them, but change their habits and the requirements of their nervous system. Thus a Malay butterfly is well known, which imitates the appearance of a dead leaf on a twig, even to the extent of a transparent spot on its wings, to represent the hole nibbled by insects. A certain spider, a class of careful workers, spins a slovenly web, so that its own body may have a proper surrounding for imitating particles blown in by the wind. Certain fishes stand upright in the water to represent rushes.

## MEDICAL.



Mrs. M. F. Lane

**"I was a Wreck"**  
With catarrh, lung trouble and generally broken down. Before I had taken half a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I felt better. Now I am in good health, for all of which my thanks are due to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mrs. M. F. Lane, Cleve, from C. L. H. Got Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the normal action of the alimentary canal.

T. T. KOENIG, M. D.,  
(Regular Graduate),

Physician and Surgeon;  
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

## LEGAL.

### Taxes. 1893. Taxes.

#### NOTICE TO

### TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being one half (1/2) of said tax is due January 1st, 1894, and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894, at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one-half (1/2) of the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 27th day of November, 1893, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1894, at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the SECOND DAY OF JUNE, 1894, the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1894, and will be sold on the

SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1894, at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

Taxes are payable in United States Gold-Coins. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, December 29th, 1893.  
M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector of Mono County, Cal.

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

### LIBERAL RATES

MADE BY THE

### Southern Pacific

Company.

FOR THE

CALIFORNIA

Midwinter International

EXPOSITION

AT

SAN FRANCISCO.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, GOOD FOR

30 DAYS

FROM STATIONS 100 MILES AND LESS FROM

SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE, with fifty cents added for one gate ticket to the Fair.

MINIMUM RATE, \$1.00.

FROM STATIONS OVER 50 AND NOT OVER 100 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE, with \$1.00 added for two gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 100 AND NOT OVER 200 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE, with \$2.00 added for four gate tickets to the Fair.

FROM STATIONS OVER 200 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE FARE ONLY, with \$2.50 added for five gate tickets to the Fair.

CHILDREN AGED 5 AND UNDER 12 YEARS ONE-HALF ABOVE NAMED RATES.

TICKETS WILL BE GOOD ONLY FOR A CONTINUOUS TRIP EACH WAY.

STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES ON RETURN TRIP MAY BE OBTAINED BY ADDITIONAL PAYMENT OF ONE-FIFTH ONE-WAY FARE.

EXCURSION TRIPS

From San Francisco to other points in California will be allowed purchasers of special midwinter Fair tickets at the following round trip rates:

TO STATIONS UNDER 100 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-THIRD ONE-WAY FARE.

TO STATIONS 100 MILES OR MORE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ONE AND ONE-FIFTH ONE-WAY FARE.

For exact rates inquire of the nearest S. P. Co. Agent, or address the undersigned.

RICH DORAY, T. H. QUINNAN,  
Gen. Traffic Manager. Gen. Pass. Agt.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

### \$9 TO GENOA.

#### FAST TIME

AND

#### CHEAP FARE.

### WHITTEMORE'S

### BRIDGEPORT

#### LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT

at 6 A. M. on

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS

and FRIDAYS for

Coleville, Topaz and

Holbrook's,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR

Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE

Leaves GENOA.

(On ARRIVAL OF STAGES from CARSON)

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS,

and FRIDAYS,

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,

on above days, for

TOPOZ, COLEVILLE

and BRIDGEPORT.

### \$9 TO GENOA.

#### ROUND TRIP—\$5.00.

### BRIDGEPORT AND

### BODIE STAGE LINE.

Carrying the Mail and Express.

Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except

Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC.

taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

### EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL

### ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

Buggy team.....\$1.50

Loaded wagon and two animals.....1.00

Each additional pair of animals......50

Horseman......25

Each animal, each......25

Hog and sheep, each......25

Loose stock, each......5

Empty teams, half-price.

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

Buggy team.....\$1.50

Loaded wagon and two animals.....1.00

Each additional pair of animals......50

Horseman......25

Each animal, each......25

Hog and sheep, each......25

Loose stock, each......5

Empty teams, half-price.

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

### PATENTS

Claims, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights.

And all Patent business conducted for

MODERATE FEES.

International and advised given to inventors without charge. Address

FRANK CLARK & CO.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

This Company is organized by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting

the rights of inventors against unscrupulous and unscrupulous Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Frank Clark Company.

### W. A. R. LOOSE,

#### ASSAYER AND

#### METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

### CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

### WM. O. PARKER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA. tel13-14

### R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. tel14-15

### HOMER E. OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and

Accident Insurance

409 Montgomery Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND

WAGON MAKER.

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

### DR. JORDAN & CO.'S

GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1081 Market St., San Francisco

(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you

are made and how to avoid sickness

and disease. Museum enlarged with

thousands of new objects. Admission

50 cts.

Private Office—Same Building

1081 Market Street—Diseases of men;

stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the

kidneys quickly cured without the use of

mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send



CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, APRIL 21, 1904.

Bridgeport Post Office.

Miss E. Brady, Postmistress.  
OFFICE HOURS:  
Week Days—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M.  
MAILS.  
Boats—every day, except Sunday.  
Departure, 2 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.  
Mails—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.  
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.  
P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Arthur Allen, accompanied by John Peterson, started on Monday morning for Modoc county, to see his father, A. H. Allen, who was at the point of death.  
E. G. Watkins came up from Antelope on Tuesday on probate business.  
Judge Virden went to Bodie on Wednesday to take an important part in the Smith case.  
Rev. Mr. Peck brought his wife and children over from Bodie on Wednesday for a visit among our people, it being Mrs. Peck's first visit to our town.  
A. F. Bryant and family are to leave San Francisco Monday for home, and will probably arrive here Wednesday.  
T. B. Riskey and wife came up from Antelope on Thursday, and went up to the Point yesterday morning.  
P. Conway was up from Sweetwater on Thursday.  
Mrs. Sam. Fales has returned to the Hot Springs.  
T. Ward, of the Ward mine, and Archie McNamee are in town.  
R. A. Cameron is here enjoying the hospitalities of our town.  
Henry and Thomas Carney came up from Antelope yesterday to attend the ball last night.  
Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Misses Grace Butterfield and Mable Montrose, and John Heasne, of Lundy, and Misses Celia and Eva Bosch, Charles Frost and E. L. Lloyd, of Sweetwater, attended the ball last evening.  
Charles Schuman and James Kirkwood returned from Bishop yesterday.  
Rich. Whitford has been giving Hawthorne sports a few points on billiards.  
Mrs. Ann Summers and Chas. Summers came over from Bishop yesterday. Chas. Summers returning to-day.  
W. E. Lindsey has gone to Carson.

THIRTY-TWO YEARS OLD.

The CHRONICLE-UNION to-day enters its thirty-two year and volume. We thank our friends and patrons for the many favors we have received at their hands.

COME OUT.—Those contemplating running for office at the coming election should announce themselves and let the people of this county know who wants office and of their qualifications for the desired positions. As the officers are to hold office for four years it is important that the voters should know something about their candidates, as it is not so easy to get rid of an incompetent officer as it is to keep him from getting the office. Many a man has been left by not announcing himself in good season. It will cost no more to do so now than later on. On account of the hard times the CHRONICLE-UNION will adhere to its old price for announcements, but \$5 must accompany the "card" when sent in. We don't keep books for political cards. Come out, gentlemen, and show yourselves to the people whose votes you want.

SCHOOL WILL CLOSE.—The Bridgeport School will close for the term on next Friday afternoon. For the first time, almost in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," the teachers, Miss Zella Hayden, Principal, and Miss Tracy Barnes, of the Primary Department, have seemingly given general satisfaction, we having heard no complaints of either. The pupils have always spoken in the highest terms of them and we know the children have been studious in getting their lessons, showing that they have taken an interest in the work of their teachers. It is much to be regretted that there are not sufficient funds to carry on the schools two months longer. A vacation of four months is too long. We would suggest that the Trustees re-engage the teachers and open the school at the earliest moment, and then, in case the next winter should be a rough one, there can be no question.

COLD SPELL.—On Monday we had a big blow from the southwest, but at near sundown the wind shifted to the north, from which quarter it blew away into the night, during which there was a slight snow squall, but not enough fell to cover the ground, but it was cold. Monday the wind continued from the north. Since Tuesday the mornings have been warm and pleasant, but the afternoons have been windy, and nights cool. The snow, sleet and rain crops will be very thin in the mountains this season—unless Russell brings in a few boxes on his regular trips from Carson.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—To-morrow evening Rev. Mr. Peck will hold services at the school house at 7 o'clock. All are invited to attend. Sunday school at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and young and old are invited to be present.

HIDES.—While Butler left this morning for Carson with three big wagons loaded with hides.

TOO TRUE.

Some of our Republican exchanges in this Assembly District are discomfited where the next party nomination for Assemblyman should go. In view of the result of the last election in this District for that office will it make any difference? It might be well to remember that the Democrats elected Stephen M. White to the United States Senate by one vote, and that was the vote of the Democratic Assemblyman from this strong Republican District. There is nothing of argument in "we told you so," but it does seem that something should be learned from the lesson of so recent experience. Only Republicans were to blame.

There is to be a Senator elected next Winter to fill the seat now so well filled by Senator Perkins, who was appointed by Governor Markham to succeed Stanford. Will "history repeat itself" at the coming election in this District and a Democratic United States Senator thank the Republicans of this District for his election? We hope not. There is no reason why this District should not give a good majority for the Republican candidate for the Assembly. On the Fourth of March next 30 United States Senators go out of office, and the Republicans throughout the country should do their utmost to wrest the Senate from the Democrats, and the Republicans of this District should throw aside all party selfishness or personal feelings and give a solid vote for their ticket next Fall, and do their share in having this State represented in part by a Republican. Let no Democratic side-shows, such as "Populists," "Labor Party," or any other name they may adopt draw a single man from the Republican ranks. They did so last time, and the country is now seeing the result of Republican dampfoolishness at that election.

HELPING THE TOWN.—Last year Joe A. Brown, our well-known merchant and County Treasurer, and J. A. Hawks, who has forgotten more about the sawmill business than others who have been in the business ever knew, leased the Hunewill saw mill, ten miles north of town and near the Antelope road, expecting to have the lease renewed. They went to a great expense in putting the works in order, as they were much dilapidated from disuse for many years, and it took so long to get every thing in running order their reason for entering was greatly shortened, but they cut a goodly lot of lumber nevertheless, and greatly benefited our town, having expended some \$8,000 for labor, besides giving our citizens an opportunity to make needed improvements, and many other improvements were in contemplation this Summer as soon as the mill would start, but lo and behold, the Hunewill's found they could make a trifle more by leasing to the Bodie and Mono Mill's Lumber Co., which wanted to close it down so as to give them a monopoly of the business. Last Summer two new buildings were erected here, and many additions made to old ones, giving employment to our carpenters, painters, paper hangers, etc., all of which put a good deal of money in circulation and greatly benefiting the town, and we were in hopes this Summer would see a repetition of the good times, but it is not to be— from that source. As the owners of the mill have seemingly taken so much interest in the welfare and prosperity of the "dear people" their course now has surprised their neighbors. It is a poor way to help their town.

MORE MONEY WANTED.—The Executive Committee of the Midwinter Fair State Mining Exhibit have sent out a circular to the miners of California and those interested in the success of the mining industry of the State to contribute more funds to carry on the exhibit until the 1st day of July next. They are short to the amount of about \$2,300 and ask the miners and merchants interested in and dependent on the mining interests to contribute all they feel able to in order to carry the exhibit through to the close of the Fair. Address W. C. Baisdon, Secretary, Mills Building, San Francisco.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.  
LUCAS COUNTY.  
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every false statement that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.  
FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 21st day of December, A. D. 1904.  
A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE BALL.—The "Solid Comfort" ball last evening was the largest party we have had for some time, and a decided success. There were a number present from outside precincts. The music was fine, and added much to the pleasures of the evening. Those who did not dance enjoyed the music, and patronized the ice cream department of Mrs. N. Hauloon. Dancing was kept up late.

DAMAGED.—On Wednesday and Thursday Al Taylor destroyed 450 head of cattle on the Hunsman ranch. Quite a crowd of our "unemployed" went out to see the operation.

NEW FLOORS.—A new floor has been put down in the large dining room of the Elgin House, and the spacious office has undergone the same improvement.

TOO BAD.—All the cherries at Genoa, Nev., were killed by the frost last Sunday night. Then Bridgeport will not see many cherries this Summer.

RECALL THE DEEDS OF ANDY H. ALLEN, in Modoc county, has been received.

ALUMINUM PRINTING.

Successful Application of the Use of the New Metal.

It has been found that on account of its porosity and its peculiar quality of absorbing and retaining transferred impressions, which it possesses in, as marked a degree as the lithographic stone, that it is especially adapted for the same kind of work.  
Its advantage over the stone, however, and that which renders it so much more desirable, is its great lightness; for while a printing sheet of aluminum having a surface of thirty by forty inches, and the fortieth of an inch in thickness, weighs only three pounds, a stone of the same dimensions weighs at least four hundred pounds.

As the metal is now selling in rolled sheets at a dollar a pound, and a stone of good quality and of the weight stated is worth one hundred dollars, the difference in price of the two is ninety-seven dollars. In consequence of the increasing demands of the lithographic trade, the supply of the best quality of stone is rapidly becoming exhausted, while aluminum, which is obtained from clay, and which is on that account the most abundant metal on the earth, is practically inexhaustible.

As an illustration of the contrast presented by the two materials it may be stated that one ton of aluminum sheets will do the work now performed by the two hundred tons of stone stored in one of the largest lithograph establishments in New York city. It may be further stated that while the capital invested in this large supply of lithographic stone is about six hundred thousand dollars, the price of the one ton of aluminum sheets which would be required for the same work would be about two thousand dollars, exclusive of the cost of preparing the metal and the necessary printing blocks which would not exceed two thousand more.

Regarding the quality of the work, the specimens of printing done on the aluminum sheets is such that they can be employed in the finer kind of bond printing and commercial as well as color work. There is one particular in which the metal is decidedly superior to the stone, in its flexibility, which renders it especially available for cylinder printing, by which a two-fold or three-fold speed may be obtained in the printing process.

Experiments of the costly nature have been conducted during the past two years, looking to the perfection of the application of the metal to the purpose of this kind of printing by Mr. L. L. Bullock and Mr. John Mullaly, both of New York city. They have secured patent rights which amply cover their processes, and they expect soon to be in the market with a large plant capable of meeting all demands.

ENGLISH WOMEN WHO SMOKE.

They Use Cigarettes Tipped with Rose and Violet Petals.

Mrs. Grundy will doubtless be shocked to hear that smoking is quite fashionable among the ladies of London's "upper ten," says a late London letter.

"Have you many ladies among your customers?" I asked at a fashionable Bond street tobacconist's the other day. "Quite a number," was the reply, "and they not only venture to have preferences, but are very connoisseurs. I assure you. A little while ago, you know, if a lady came in for a box of cigarettes it was always for her husband or her brother. This is our latest novelty in ladies' cigarettes"—handing me a sample. "It is tipped with a violet petal. We have another cigarette of the same quality, tipped with a rose petal."

"And their price? A fancy one, I suppose?"  
"Fourteen shillings a hundred. You see, they are made of the finest Turkish tobacco."

These cigarettes, I may add, were very temptingly put up in brown, silver-edged cardboard boxes. Another thing they told me here was that ladies smoke bigger cigarettes than they used to.

I have been informed that at the highest class West End restaurants no objection is made to ladies smoking, though at other restaurants (not a hundred miles from Piccadilly circus), patronized more or less by ladies, who, if they were as strong in virtue as they are in patchouly, would be models of morality, such a thing would not for a moment be tolerated.

Flowerless Lives.

A pathetic incident occurred in the walls of a school in Pittsburgh a few weeks ago. One of the teachers brought a beautiful red rose to school, which, holding up before the scholars, she asked: "Now children, how many of you know what this is?" Nearly every little one shook his head, to indicate ignorance. One small boy and a couple of little girls piped out, with great importance: "It's a rose, please, ma'am." "But no one had ever heard of a rose. Most of the children had never seen one before. The teacher put it in a glass of water to preserve it, and when school was dismissed each child was rendered supremely blissful by the gift of a tiny petal. As they filed out of the door, each little waif clutched his treasure tightly in his small hand, while he murmured softly to himself the name: "Pitty wose, pittty wose!"

Free Wine.

There is such a tremendous quantity of wine in Spain this year that they absolutely do not know what to do with it. Good red wines are being sold for three farthings a quart, and even at that price there are not enough purchasers to take it all, and in many places the wine growers are simply throwing it away, because they have no room to keep it and cannot sell it. Near Liria, in Valencia, a vineyard proprietor put out on the high road a little cart with a barrel of wine on the top of it, bearing the inscription: "Wanderer, drink as much as you like, but do not forget to turn off the tap."

INTO ITEMS.—We clip the following from last week's Register:

Stockmen report feed poorer in Long Valley than for many years past.

Round Valley, somewhat in advance of this locality, has had quite a general visitation of measles.

Geo. Kinney and family have moved to town, and are located in the dwelling north of Mrs. Clark's hotel.

A gold discovery is reported to have been made in the Inyo's east of Laws. An assay of \$38 a ton has been made.

Several Plate children have succumbed to the prevailing disease—the measles. No fatal cases have occurred among the whites.

Measles continue to occupy the attention of the neighborhood. The Academy, public school and Indian school are all having an enforced vacation.

The leaders of the Democratic party are hard at work reading Senator Hill out of the party for his late Protection speech.

Chauncey M. Depew has announced himself a candidate for the Presidency.—Chauncey will not get there.

Senator Vance, of South Carolina, died in Washington on Saturday night.

The jury in the Pollard-Breckenridge case gave Miss Pollard a verdict for \$15,000.

Last Saturday night Santa Cruz had a \$350,000 fire in the heart of the town.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

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## GOOD YEAR FOR IRELAND

Peace and Prosperity the Rule During 1893.

Harvests Were Abundant and the Agricultural Classes Enjoyed Many of the Comforts of Life.

The year which has just drawn to a close has been remarkable as one of the most peaceful and prosperous which has passed within the century. In view of recent occurrences it can hardly be considered uneventful, says the London Times, but these occurrences were exceptional and do not affect its general character. The people, as a whole, have never been freer from distress and the evils which follow in its course. Since the year 1830, which is treasured in remembrance, they have not been favored with so dry a summer or a season more favorable to agricultural pursuits. Although the total area under cultivation showed a decrease of 5,805 acres in cereal crops and 11,336 in green crops, and some of the crops were light and thin for want of rain, yet the drought was not felt so severely in Ireland as in England, the soil retaining a large store of moisture from previous years, which was drawn to the surface and preserved the vitality of the seeds and roots.

The result was that the harvest was saved in such good condition and so much earlier as to more than compensate for any deficiency in the acreage under cultivation, which, after all, was but slight. The total extent under cereal crops was 1,489,998 acres, and under green crops, 1,133,597 acres. The extent under clover and grasses was 643,066 acres, being an increase of 18,170 acres, and under hay or permanent pasture 1,525,108 acres, showing an increase of 6,184 acres. There is also an abundant supply of sound potatoes and of turf, which are appreciable elements of comfort in the small farmhouses and laborers' cabins. These advantages have had a tranquilizing and encouraging effect upon the agricultural classes, who are heartily tired of political agitation, and disposed to apply themselves to more profitable pursuits. There are many satisfactory signs of a beneficial change in the moral as well as the material condition of the people. Not the least impressive of these are the willingness and comparative punctuality with which rents are generally paid, the utter failure of the attempts which have been strenuously made to revive political excitement, and the greater readiness to adopt the practical suggestions of those who are competent to give good advice and have no selfish object to gain.

Among the most active and successful of the agencies which are endeavoring to teach them better methods and habits are the congested districts board, the Royal Dublin society, the various educational institutions and industrial companies for employing teachers to point out the best systems of dairy farming and butter making, establishing creameries, and encouraging small manufacturers and cottage work adapted to the circumstances of the country. The well-directed efforts of these several organizations are effecting a marked improvement everywhere, although no reduction has been effected in the amount of actual pauperism, which represents a stage of almost hopeless destitution. It appears from one of the last weekly returns for the year that the number receiving relief in the workhouses was 48,000, and outdoor relief 53,165, which is a few hundred more than in the corresponding week of the previous year.

The general trade of the country has not shown much enterprise, but, though limited in volume, it has been sound and steady. Except in two or three instances there have been no heavy failures during the year. Two of the failures were those of contractors, one of whom was carrying out light railway work in the west of Ireland. As a rule, credit has been well maintained, and all the banks have been able to pay good dividends, especially the Ulster companies, which have given as high as from 10 to 20 per cent.

## GERONIMO ON THE BENCH.

The Famous Apache Acting as a Justice of the Peace in Alabama.

John P. Clum, a post office inspector, who spent some time recently in the camp of the renegade Apaches at Mount Vernon barracks, Alabama, reports that they have made creditable progress in the arts of civilization. Mr. Clum should be a competent judge, for he spent several years with these Indians on the San Carlos reservation in Arizona, and afterward it became his duty, in April, 1877, to assist in the capture of Ojo Caliente, N. M., of Geronimo, Francisco and other Apache renegades. Subsequently Geronimo escaped again, and after a new career of bloodshed and rapine surrendered to Gen. N. A. Miles. This was in 1886. Later the Apache of Geronimo's band, men, women and children, were sent to Alabama. For the first year or two the mortality among them was very great, but according to the New York Evening Post, they have now become acclimated. Each family has a frame house, equipped with cooking range and necessary furniture, to live in. The Indians have adopted a civilized style of dress; the men wear baskets and the women wash clothes. A company of infantry has been formed out of the young men, and their barracks is a part of the Indian village. Geronimo has been elected an alcalde, or justice, and tries minor offenses reported to him. His sentences to terms of imprisonment in the guardhouse seem to give general satisfaction. This once Woodthirsty chief is now content to make an honest penny by selling bows and arrows and also photographs of himself. The young children are being educated in the settlement, and the older ones attend the Carlisle school. While these Apaches are prisoners of war, they are virtually on parole, and some and go as they please.

## USE OF PAPER MONEY.

Common to Nearly All Civilized Countries—Issues in Various Nations.

Almost, if not quite, all civilized countries use paper money to facilitate payments within their own jurisdictions, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The United States uses paper money to a greater extent than any other country, and in notes of smaller denomination than any other country of equal importance. All of our paper bills except the gold certificates are in the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000; our gold certificates do not appear in denominations less than \$50. The Dominion of Canada issues \$1 and \$2 notes, and various banks issue notes varying from \$5 to \$1,000. Mexico issues paper money of 10 pesos and upward and the South American states issue paper of similar denominations. The Bank of England issues all English notes in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500 and \$1,000. The banks of Scotland and Ireland issue notes of \$1 and upward. The Bank of France issues notes for 50 francs, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs. The Bank of Belgium issues notes of 20 francs and upward. Italian banks issue notes of 1 lire and upward to 1,000 lire. The Bank of Germany puts out notes for 5 marks and upward to 1,000 marks. Austria issues notes of 1 gulden and upward. Russia is the only European country which issues government notes, its paper money being of the denomination of 1 ruble and upward. Sweden, Norway and Denmark issue by their banks notes for 5 kronor, 10, 25, 50 and 100 kronor. India does not issue paper money, nor does China now. Japan provides paper money of 1 yen, 5, 10, 20 and 100 yen, and the other countries, as a rule, issue paper money, the lowest denomination of which is usually ten times the value of the coined unit of value.

## BONNETS AND CIGARS.

Sure Relief for the Man Whom Wife Says Cigars for Him.

When lovely woman stoops to folly and sets out to buy her husband's cigars for him one of two things is reasonably sure to happen, says the New York Press. If the unfortunate head of the household is of choleric temperament he uses language and pitches the offending weeds out of the window. This naturally gives pain to their innocent purchaser, and is extremely likely to bring about a family hurricane, with a plentiful shower of tears. If the victim of his wife's good intentions is suave and a diplomat he says nothing, but adroitly substitutes a box of cigars of his own choosing for the gift which was meant to add to the comforts of home, and generously presents the first box to the Italian boot-black around the corner. This is undoubtedly the better method of the two, but it has the serious disadvantage of encouraging the misguided wife to repeat the experiment which apparently worked so well. This is apt to be trying to the patience even of a patient husband. Besides it is very hard on the bootblack.

Assuredly some method should be adopted to prevent occurrences so regrettable. Since argument in such cases would in all human probability be utterly useless, we venture to suggest another remedy. When a man's wife inflicts on him the gift of a box of cigars let him accept them smilingly, remembering the bootblack around the corner. Then let him reciprocate by going out and purchasing his wife a bonnet approved solely by his own masculine judgment. The cure may seem a trifle expensive, but it will work. The woman does not exist who would not take the hint. For the bonnet chosen by a man without reference to his wife's tastes is certain to be as acceptable as the cigars which the wife buys for her husband.

## NAPOLEON'S HATS.

Existing Relics of the Great French Emperor.

Careful inquiry has led to the discovery that there are no fewer than nine of Napoleon I's hats still in existence. A writer in The Vie Contemporaine gives a list of them. One is in the possession of Mme. Claitie, whose grandfather, Gen. Giraud, picked it up at Marengo. At a critical moment Bonaparte started off at a gallop, and the wind blowing off his hat he did not stop to pick it up. Another of the hats, says the London Daily News, is in a little crypt beside Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides. This was worn on the 7th, 8th and 9th of February, 1807, at Eylau, and it is the identical one represented in the colossal picture of the battle by Gros, to be seen in the Louvre. During the peace which succeeded the battle Gros was commissioned to paint the picture, and in order that the figure of the emperor might be faithfully depicted the hat was given to the painter.

At the death of Gros in 1835 it was found under a glass case upon a wooden stand, and it was sold by auction among the painter's effects for two thousand and forty-seven francs fifty centimes to Dr. Delacroix, who presented it to Louis Philippe. The latter, after the famous second funeral of Napoleon, ordered it to be placed beside the remains with the emperor's crosses and the sword he wore at Austerlitz. Of the remaining hats, one belongs to Prince Victor Napoleon and another to the museum at Götting.

## Made Love by Lightning.

The late Prof. Morse made love by lightning, as it were. He met his first wife during an evening call at the house of her father and proposed marriage to her before he went away that night. After some happy years she died, leaving him with several children. He remained a widower until at the age of fifty-seven he attended the wedding of his eldest son. One of the younger ones was what the Scotch tenderly call an "immigrant," and it was the kindness of a relative of the bride to this boy that attracted his father's attention. He invited the lady to drive with him the following day. When they returned from the expedition they were engaged to be married.

## SHIPS AND WHALES.

Vessels and Cetaceans Collide Sometimes with Damaging Results.

The steamship Petersburg, of the Russian volunteer fleet, had a unique experience near Minicoy, in the South Indian ocean, says Chambers' Journal. A sharp shock was felt by all on board and she stopped as though gripped in a vise. The sea was found to be colored with the life-blood of two huge whales, which lay floating in their last agony. One was cut through by the steamer's sharp stem and the other killed by repeated blows of the screw propeller.

The German steamship Wasland, bound from Antwerp to New York, ran into and killed a sleeping whale. A small steamer, the Kallio, collided with a whale near Seasham harbor and wounded it badly. The celebrated yacht Genesta narrowly avoided collision with a dead cetacean during the jubilee race around our island. In 1889 a Shields steamship, the James Turpie, nearly cut a whale in two one starlight night. The schooner O. M. Marrett was almost wrecked by passing whales in the north Atlantic. Many of the school struck her repeatedly with such violence that her whole hull shook and articles in the officers' rooms were thrown to the floor.

In 1890 a small sailing vessel, the Ocean Spray, bound from Galveston to England, struck a sleeping whale and received damage. On the morning of the 17th of July, a whale fifty feet long made its appearance close alongside the steamship Port Adelaide, Capt. C. M. Hepworth, R. N. E., in 43 degrees south, 75 degrees east. He followed the vessel for four days, never more than seventy yards away, and generally close astern, much to the edification of numerous passengers. He threw up the sponge in 41 degrees south, 97 degrees east, after traveling nine hundred and eighty statute miles, certainly without resting and apparently fasting.

In November the ship Earnock, Capt. Parson, was under sail in 30 degrees south, 31 degrees west, when a large whale lashed the sea into foam with his tail so near the ship that the chief officer, who happened to be below forward, came quickly on deck to see what had happened. He actually felt the impact of the water against her bows.

In June, 1891, while her majesty's ship Immortalite was steaming from Arosa bay to Gibraltar at the rate of twelve knots an hour, she stopped short as though a submerged danger had been located. It was presently found that she had cut deeply into a whale, and it became necessary to go astern in order to get rid of the incumbrance. Four months later the Anchor line steamship Ethiopia collided with a whale when about eight hundred miles from New York.

## RUSSIAN EXPLORATIONS.

The Government Is Well Supplied with Reliable Maps.

A vast but fascinating problem confronts Russia on her Chinese frontier—a problem which cannot be disposed of in one or even two generations. No power, however, knows better how to wait than Russia. Time is on her side, and as the necessary preliminary to all wise action is knowledge, the Russian general staff has been making the fullest use of the opportunities which treaties afforded to gain accurate information concerning the Chinese territories and everything appertaining thereto.

Not a corner of the whole empire, save what comes within the "sphere of influence" of the French, but has been intersected by Russian government explorers and armed expeditions during the past thirty years.

These explorers, include botanists and geologists, of course, but the military expert and the skilled topographer are the animating soul of these expeditions.

Occasional glimpses into their proceedings are allowed to the world, but every fact of military or political significance is carefully conserved in the archives of the Russian intelligence department.

The minute information concerning all the northern and western territories of China, which is now in the possession of the Russian staff, is not only such as no other power possesses, but is incomparably superior to anything in the hands of the Chinese government itself.

Hence it is that whenever a question of boundaries arises Russia is prepared with elaborate maps of the regions, to which Cuba has not only nothing to oppose, but which she is not even able to criticize.

## A Relic of Old London.

One of the most interesting relics of old London is St. John's gate, Clerkenwell, which, because it does not happen to lie in one of the main arteries of the big city, is not so well known, even to Londoners, as it should be. It is the only remaining portion of the important Priory of St. John, which dates from the fourteenth century. The old gateway has a literary interest attached to it, for in the room above the archway Dr. Johnson worked for Cave, the printer, for a small weekly stipend; and the Gentleman's Magazine, which to this day bears a picture of the archway on its cover, was first printed here. The archway had latterly become much defaced and weather-worn, but it has recently been restored as a memorial to the duke of Clarence, who was first sub-prior of the Order of St. John. The order is now revived embraces the St. John Ambulance association and is busy in other good work.

## Head-Made Beauty.

If you see a woman in the street carelessly occupied with rubbing the tips of her fingers up and down on her face, don't imagine that she is crazy or attempting to mesmerize anyone. She is not. She has been reading in the woman's corner of some daily paper that to omit time and remove wrinkles a woman should occupy some of her leisure time with her face gently, to rub the wrinkles out.

## MEDICAL.



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**Middle-aged Men** There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys; frequent painful urination and sediment in urine; impotency or weakness of sexual organs and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The most obstinate cases of this character Dr. Sweeney treats with unflinching success.

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**Ladies** If you are suffering from persistent headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhea or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex, you should call on Dr. Sweeney without delay. He cures when others fail.

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## A CEMETERY FOR PET DOGS.

London Has One—Many Gravesites with Tender Inscriptions.

London has a pet-dog cemetery. In this town, when a very dear and beloved doggie-dog dies he must be buried all alone by himself, because the regular cemeteries have officials and lot owners who object to receiving other than human corpses within their gates. The London dog's cemetery is near the Victoria gate in Hyde park.

In the rear of the gate-keeper's lodge is a plot of ground which looks like a tiny garden. In the midst of the flowers, however, are a number of small marble tombstones. Arranged in rows, each bearing some tender inscription, with tiny gravel paths between and an arch of ivy to greet the spectator, one counts about forty of these pretty tokens of remembrance.

"Poor Little Prince" is the inscription over the grave of the duke of Cambridge's dead-and-gone pet. Others among the dead have the names of Jack, Tip, Topsy, Flo, Sprite, Vic, Darling and Zoe. Each grave has its well-trimmed bushes of evergreen, and here and there are ornaments in the shape of large white shells.

Very few people in London, apart from those whose pets sleep their last in this peaceful little spot, are aware of its existence. Should it be duplicated on this side of the Atlantic, there is no doubt the tiny burial plots would be readily sold. The Pet Dog society, for instance, would naturally be interested in such an institution, and many tender-hearted women and some animal-loving men would be glad to bury their dead pets in just this sort of a place.

## IMITATED A DOG TOO WELL.

Form of a Lancashire Ventriloquist Got Him Into Trouble.

An English professional ventriloquist in Lancashire lately received what is perhaps as high a compliment to his professional powers as ever was paid to one of his tribe, and yet, as Mr. Toole used to say, "he is not happy." It appears from proceedings at the Wallasey petty sessions that this ventriloquist prided himself greatly on his skill in imitating the cries of a dog, and that one day, at Seacombe Ferry, he agreed to give an exhibition of this sort of mimicry, and proceeded to do so by beating a hand-bag, from which the most agonizing cries, as of a dog, appeared to come. The first result was that an old lady rushed at the ventriloquist and tried to hit him with an umbrella. She desisted when told it was a joke; but a man named Scott, a meat contractor, then rushed across the road, took the ventriloquist by the throat, and struck him on the face and head several times, inflicting injuries which led to erysipelas in the ear, for which the sufferer claimed damages. In the witness box he repeated the sham dog-baiting performance. For the defense it was contended that the defendant was genuinely deceived by the simulated agonies of the supposed dog, and had simply aimed the bag in order to prevent further cruelty; and it was urged that any person playing such tricks in public must take the consequences. Finally the magistrate dismissed the case, but made no order as to costs.

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